

## Silver and Lead.

Silver, 87 1/2¢ per ounce.  
Copper, 15 1/2¢ per pound.  
Lead, A. S. & R. Co.'s price, 24.00;  
New York exchange, 24.57 1/2; New York  
brokers, 24.00.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 5, 1870.

# BRISK TROOPS TO SCENE OF THREATENED TROUBLE

### Special Trains Pour Reinforcements Into Tien Tsin --Warships Outside the Bar.

#### Feeling of Uneasiness, While Claims Are Made That Bloodshed Is Not Probable.

Tien Tsin, March 20.—A special train, bearing reinforcements of Australian troops, left Tien Tsin at 10 o'clock this morning. One French, an Italian and a German warship are outside the bar. Ninety British marines arrived here last night from the Taku forts, to replace the Indian guards on the disputed land. The fusiliers are expected today.

In addition to the Australians, outposts from the lines of communication are coming, to be ready in case of necessity. The British are under arms to prevent the settlement being rushed, but they do not anticipate such extremes.

General Lorne-Campbell, the English commander, and General Wogack, commanding the Russian troops, met Count von Walderssee upon his arrival here. Learning that both had received instructions from their governments, Count von Walderssee said that it was useless for him to give even an opinion regarding the matters at issue.

It is the general feeling in Tien Tsin that the trouble is not likely to reach a point where blood will be shed. Both detachments on guard have orders to do nothing aggressive, unless forced to do so by the other. Except the army and camp followers, the only Russians now residing here are the members of the consular staff, two clerks and 30 Jews, who are running stores, and who left Russia in order to save their lives. These are now being offered inducements to move to the Russian concession.

The French concession is quiet. French gendarmes are on duty at the British concession, to prevent the soldiers from trespassing, and Australian naval brigade men are preventing the Sikhs from invading the French concession. Count von Walderssee has gone to Pekin.

Pekin, March 20.—The British reinforcements, consisting of 1,000 marines, which arrived at Tien Tsin last night from the Taku forts to replace the Indian guards on the disputed land, are explained as due to a fear lest any incident arising out of the Russo-British land question should cause the French troops, whose presence has given much trouble to the Japanese, to precipitate a collision. The British commanders desire to have enough troops in Tien Tsin to preserve order in the streets.

General Bailloud left here this morning to inquire into the conduct of the French troops at Tien Tsin. At today's conference of foreign ministers, general matters were discussed, and no conclusion was arrived at.

Shanghai, March 20.—A dispatch to the China Gazette from Tokyo, dated today, says that all the Russian warships in Japanese waters have sailed for Korea, and that the Japanese squadron is mobilizing for an immediate departure to the Korean coast.

#### RUSSIA NOT ALARMED.

#### Has No Fears as to Outcome of Affair at Tien Tsin.

St. Petersburg, March 20.—The Russian press is not alarmed about the Tien Tsin affair. There is no mention of it in the official agency's dispatches, but the London correspondent of the Novoye Vremya says that the Russian government is unimpaired. Another London correspondent quotes a French diplomat as saying that an Anglo-Russian war is impossible, and that Russia need only threaten to support the Boers to bring Great Britain to her knees.

The Novosti advocates a Russo-Japanese alliance, and says that Japan her present possessions and a large market for her industrial products in Russian territory, where they will be protected against Anglo-German competition. In conclusion, the article declares this alliance is as important in the Orient as the Franco-Russian alliance in the Occident.

The Novosti apparently regards the Russo-American understanding as permanent, as the paper does not mention the American contention in Russian territory, which is stronger than the Anglo-German competition.

#### NO NEWS OF TROUBLE.

#### Report of an Outbreak of Hostilities at Tien Tsin Discredited.

London, March 20.—The officials of the foreign office here have received no information of an outbreak of Russian hostilities at Tien Tsin. Their latest advice thence says the situation remains the same.

The rumor, credited by a news agency to the London Stock exchange, and published in New York, that the British and Russians had fired at each other at Tien Tsin, has not even reached the leading London stock exchange firms, nor have any declines occurred, which the circulation of such a rumor would create.

#### BRITISH MUST WITHDRAW.

#### Russia Firm and Von Walderssee's Mission Fails.

New York, March 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin says: Count von Walderssee, while here yesterday had long conversations with the Russian and English commanding generals. He orally renewed the propositions which had been made by telegram, and which the Russians had declined to entertain.

General Wogack declined to discuss the question of ownership until the British had withdrawn from the ground claimed by Russia and occupied by British forces. General Campbell stated that under his instructions he could not withdraw from the position.

The deadlock therefore continues. Count von Walderssee is visibly depressed at the failure to arrange the question, the seriousness of which he seemed fully to realize. After an hour he returned to Pekin.

There has been much fighting during the day between French and British soldiers, but up to the present there have been no serious results. General Voyron has ordered 500 men, who, together with the Australians, are now guarding the settlement and preventing French soldiers from entering.

General Campbell has received the approval of the government in his view of the dispute with the Russian commander.

here and is holding his ground under orders from Loochow.

Count von Walderssee's proposal, which General Wogack declined to entertain, was that the disputed territory be turned over to a neutral guard, the Russians and British simultaneously withdrawing, pending legal investigation of the questions involved. British officers maintain that it is as rumored, Russian troops are being hurried to Tien Tsin from Port Arthur, the British government will regard their arrival as a hostile movement on the part of Russia.

General Wogack has made the following statement of the Russian position for the Herald: "The question over which we are in dispute is not whether the disputed ground belongs to us or to the Chinese government or to the railway company, but whether the English will make good their trespass."

"At the time the British attempted to take possession, the ground was occupied by Russian flags and a clearly defined boundary of stone. Their flags were overthrown and thrown away by a working party of Bengali pioneers and coolies, who went on with their work until driven off by our guards."

"Before we can discuss the question of ownership, the British, who are still to some extent on our ground, must withdraw. Once the British have withdrawn, I am sure the Russian Imperial government will ignore all previous regrettable incidents and insist in a most friendly spirit to whatever the British government may have to say regarding the definite possession of the disputed territory. No one person can for an instant doubt that had the English requested permission to build a switch or other works on our ground it would have been immediately granted."

"Unfortunately, however, they sought their ends by forcible means. The British must be withdrawn from Russian territory. There can be no other settlement."

#### FAR FROM AGREEMENT.

#### Powers at Pekin Still Wrangling Over Indemnity Claims.

Washington, March 20.—Another communication was received today from Special Commissioner Bailloud touching the complications that have resulted at Pekin from the efforts of the various powers to reach a uniform basis for their indemnity claims, but there is nothing to indicate that an agreement is any nearer than it was when this subject was first taken up by the minister.

Although the state department is more than ever convinced that its suggestion looking to the reference of the entire subject to the Hague conference, the commission is the true solution of the difficulty, that proposition, having been definitely rejected, the state department is not now before the ministers.

No precise instructions have been sent to General Bailloud, but he is expected to inquire into the conduct of the French troops at Tien Tsin. At today's conference of foreign ministers, general matters were discussed, and no conclusion was arrived at.

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# SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1901

## Weather Today.

Forecast for Salt Lake Today is: Fair; slight changes in temperature.

NUMBER 270

# READY TO BUILD TO THE COAST

Clark's Los Angeles Company Incorporated.

### OPENS HEADQUARTERS AT THIS END OF LINE

#### Will Start Survey and Ask for Pioneer Square.

The articles of incorporation of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad company were filed with the secretary of state and county clerk yesterday afternoon. By this, the most important and beneficial project to Utah in its history is given a birth.

So far as the papers themselves are concerned there is nothing of great interest to the public in them, as they are precisely the same as agreed upon at the meeting of the promoters of the road last November, with two exceptions. The name has been changed from the Los Angeles & Salt Lake to the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake and the life of the corporation is extended to 100 years, which was made possible by the action of the late legislature. But the fact that the company is now in a position to build a railroad between the cities of Los Angeles and Salt Lake, with W. A. Clark's almost unlimited wealth behind it, all of which is implied by the filing of the articles, makes the event one of unprecedented importance.

The papers were acknowledged by J. Ross Clark, president, and E. W. Clark, secretary, and C. O. Whittemore, general counsel for the company. The incorporation went on record at 5 p. m. Mr. Whittemore handing them to the secretary of state at that hour, along with a check for \$2,500, which covers the fees of the state.

After reciting that the name of the incorporation shall be the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad company, the names of the incorporators are given in the papers as follows: William A. Clark, Butte, Mont.; R. C. Kerens, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Ross Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. S. McCormick, David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Charles O. Whittemore, all of Salt Lake City, Utah; Reed Smoot, Provo, Utah; E. W. Clark, Ophir, Utah; Charles Clark, Central Township, Mo.; S. A. Bemis, St. Louis, Mo.; Perry S. Heath, Butte, Mont.; Richard Kerekes, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Charles W. Clark, Butte, Mont.; George B. Leighton, St. Louis, Mo.; T. Gibbon, Los Angeles, Cal.; William B. Clark, Kansas City, Mo.; A. H. Handlan, St. Louis, Mo.

#### Purposes of Incorporation.

The purposes of the company are then set forth, which are, in effect to acquire by building, leasing and purchasing a line of railroad from Salt Lake City to a terminal point at East San Pedro, in the county of Los Angeles, Cal., in a southwest-by-south direction. The line is to pass through the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Tooele, Juab, Millard, Beaver and Lincoln, in the county of Nevada, and through the counties of Lincoln, Nevada, and Lincoln, California, to a terminal point at Cedar City, in Iron county, Utah.

The company also reserves the right to purchase the property and franchises of any railroad, corporation or person hereafter owning railroad property or franchises in the state of Nevada, which may be so situated as to connect with the line of the company, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, any and all lands, rights and interests in and to the line of the company, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, any and all lands, rights and interests in and to the line of the company, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, any and all lands, rights and interests in and to the line of the company.

#### Thanks to Carnegie.

#### New York, March 20.—Mayor Van

Wyck today sent the following cablegram to Andrew Carnegie, addressed to Southampton: "The people of New York heartily thank you for your noble gift of \$500,000 for the establishment of free circulating libraries in their city. They extend to you their best wishes, with a full appreciation of the magnitude of your gift to them, and the splendid generosity that prompted it."

#### Still Another Library.

Atchison, Kan., March 20.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give Atchison \$25,000 toward a public library, provided the city will appropriate \$2,500 annually for the purchase and furnish a site for the building.

#### CHANGES MADE IN PLANS OF NEW SALT LAKE FEDERAL BUILDING

(Special to The Herald.)  
Washington, D. C., March 20.—The plans for the new public building at Salt Lake are once more in the possession of Architect Taylor at the treasury department. Some changes in the original drawings as submitted by the architect have been made by the post-office department. These changes will not at all affect the exterior appearance of the building, it is said, but have been made wholly with a view of expediting the mail service at Salt Lake, and the alterations of the original plans, however, will slightly delay the commencement of the construction of the new federal building, as the modifications suggested by the postoffice department will necessitate the draughtsmen formulating a new set of plans.

It was stated at the architect's office today that the modified Salt Lake building plans would be sent to the treasury department for his approval, and there, upon approval of the postmaster general and the secretary of the treasury, will be made public. Penalties granted—Utah, original: Chester Phelps, Salt Lake City, 86; Idaho, additional: Daniel B. Barnes, Princeton, 88; original: Albert Annis, Bonner's Ferry, 88.

Attached to the articles were the oaths of Messrs. J. Ross Clark, Gibbon, W. S. McCormick, Charles O. Whittemore, and E. W. Clark, stating that 10 percent of the capital stock has been paid in.

#### Survey from This End.

Second Vice President J. Ross Clark arrived yesterday afternoon to execute the duties of the organization. The articles were ready to file soon after his arrival, although great difficulty has been experienced in getting the signatures of the directors for which purpose the original papers have been sent into five states, one territory and the District of Columbia. In this way the long delay is explained.

"You may state," said Mr. Clark, "that within a very short while we will put a surveying party into the field at this end and work will be pushed with might and main. We have experienced some trouble in southern California securing the slightest suspicion of this case in the Los Angeles and San Gabriel valleys. There are old settled communities there who want to hang onto their property. Some of them are very reasonable, while others insist upon the company buying whole ranches. A few condemnation suits will be the result, but on the whole we are making good progress. We have secured seventy miles of right-of-way and it is now being graded."

When asked if the recent railroad combines and their effects had discouraged the project, Mr. Clark smiled and replied: "Not in the least. Not one thing has occurred yet, so far as I can see, that would warrant us in entertaining the slightest suspicion of this. Thompson's following will not concur in this opinion, but they say they are pressing the election of Thompson in joint session."



## Hornets for One; Honey for the Other. INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH, CRY OF BOER PATRIOTS ANDREW CARNEGIE IS TO GIVE ANOTHER \$5,000,000

### Philadelphia is to Receive a Magnificent Gift for Public Libraries.

#### New York, March 20.—The World

will say tomorrow: Another magnificent gift from Andrew Carnegie will be announced within a few days. It became known yesterday that Mr. Carnegie had offered \$5,000,000 to another American city also, it is said, for the purpose of building libraries.

Philadelphia will be, it is understood, the recipient. It is said that Mr. Carnegie has offered to build libraries aggregating \$5,000,000 in value on conditions similar to those who accompany the offer to New York. It is also understood that the official announcement of the proposition will be made within a few days.

The World yesterday interviewed several of Mr. Carnegie's closest friends in this country and they all agree in that the \$5,000,000 donation is soon to be made public.

"I am not positive that Philadelphia is to be the beneficiary," said one of the gentlemen, "but from the trend of Mr. Carnegie's conversations during the last few months, I know that he is contemplating doing something handsome for that city."

"You are safe in saying that very soon a gift of \$5,000,000 from Mr. Carnegie to some American city will be announced; that the money is to be used for building libraries and that the city will probably be Philadelphia. These include representatives of Woolston, Reading and other cities, seeking libraries, and agents of various institutions desiring aid. Hartley college, Southampton, a technical school, has a deputation of sixty awaiting the steamer's arrival."

The offices of the steamship company and the American consulate were crowded with people inquiring when the steamer will arrive. She is not expected at her dock before 1 a. m. tomorrow.

The local manager of the American line, who has 100 letters and telegrams from all parts of the kingdom for the philanthropist, says the envelopes indicate that they are from all sorts and conditions of people, from university presidents to mendicants. He will try to get the Carnegie party off to London without meeting the delegations.

Southampton, March 20.—The St. Louis docked at 2 o'clock this morning. Only a few passengers debarked. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie had given strict orders that they should not be awakened until 6 o'clock.

The ship had a miserable trip, but no serious weather. Mr. Carnegie was on deck daily and in excellent health. He remained up until 11 o'clock last evening and congratulated the captain on his successful voyage.

At the usual farewell concert Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie were present, and at its close they handed a check to the purse in a sealed envelope, with a request that the envelope should not be opened until they had left the ship.

The dock is filled with correspondents from all parts of the country.

#### Waiting for Carnegie.

#### Crowds in England Eager to Test His

#### Generosity.

Southampton, March 20.—The arrival here of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who sailed from New York on the American line steamer St. Louis March 13, is awaited by delegations from various institutions who want checks. These include representatives of Woolston, Reading and other cities, seeking libraries, and agents of various institutions desiring aid. Hartley college, Southampton, a technical school, has a deputation of sixty awaiting the steamer's arrival.

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#### EXECUTED BY BRITISH.

#### Three Men Shot in South Africa for

#### Treason and Murder.

Cape Town, March 20.—J. P. Minaber, S. Minaber and J. A. Newoudt were shot at De Aar last evening for treason and murder, in pursuance of the sentence of a courtmartial. The death sentence was passed a week ago, in connection with the wrecking of a train near Taasbosch, by which five men were killed.

General Kitchener confirmed the verdict. The prisoners were led out at sunset. Death was instantaneous. A Dutch minister and relatives remained with the prisoners until the end. Two others concerned in the train wrecking were sentenced to five years at penal servitude.

#### Boers May Win Out.

#### London, March 20.—The Westminster

Gazette this afternoon makes pessimistic comment on General Botha's refusal to accept the peace terms offered by Lord Kitchener, and connects this refusal with the situation in China. The Gazette says the powers are at sixes and sevens in the far east, and that any day may see the commencement of a struggle from which the Boers may recover their own. The failure of these peace negotiations means that the military position in South Africa is not yet decided.

#### SIMPLICITY WILL NOT MARK EDWARD'S REIGN

#### London, March 20.—King Edward is

becoming more and more exacting concerning the formalities on state occasions. A few hours before the reception of a recent deputation his majesty asked the lord chamberlain what dress they would wear.

"Frock coats, your majesty," replied the lord chamberlain.

"For the last time, then," said King Edward. "In the future uniform or court dress must be worn. This is not a republic."

#### Destructive Funnel-shaped Cloud.

Rock Falls, Ill., March 20.—A large, black, funnel-shaped cloud passed rapidly over this city last night, coming from the southwest. It destroyed the African Methodist Episcopal church, the Woodmen's hall and many barns south of town.

#### New York, March 20.—A dispatch

from London to the Herald gives an interview with D. Erasmus, son of General Erasmus of Pretoria, on the general consequences of General Botha's refusal to accept the terms of peace. He said:

"The English public, for some unknown reason, has looked upon the war all along as mere child's play, notwithstanding the lessons which it received in the commencement of the war. Four hundred Boers are quite sufficient to harass the entire army for an indefinite period in the district north of Pretoria. It is deep and, which gives the poorest foothold. Owing to the fever, the British can operate but six months in the year. The Boers, from childhood, have accustomed themselves to this climate, and can stop there without much harm. In the foreign countries people who are trying to make mischief out of the English reverses read in their daily papers that the British army, but I can picture to myself the situation, if it were people that they had to do what the British are now trying to accomplish, they might have done very much worse."

The Boers, he said, can get plenty of food, horses and ammunition. As an alternative for Sir Alfred Milner, as a negotiator with the Boers, Mr. Erasmus suggests that England should send some impartial Englishman, free from all party feeling. Lord Kitchener's name will not go, well, he has been too much associated with Cecil Rhodes.

"The end," said Erasmus, "will be either caught and exterminated, or given independence. There was a time after Pretoria was taken when many Boers were shot, and the British believed that they could find their houses and families as they left them, if they were allowed to go free, promising not to fight again. The end of the war was then more than possible. My people were ready to give up."

For Revenge Now.

"But when the Boers returned to their homes and found their farms burned and their families gone, they knew not where they were, and they were not allowed to go free, promising not to fight again. The end of the war was then more than possible. My people were ready to give up."

Understood that it should be well. From that day out, it should be well. Understood that it should be well. From that day out, it should be well. Understood that it should be well. From that day out, it should be well.

The only terms satisfactory would be restoring the farms and making good that which has been destroyed. Otherwise why should our men not continue to fight? They have lost everything, and, therefore, have nothing to lose, and everything to gain.

"Mr. Kruger is still absolutely president of the Transvaal people. People say he ran away. That is untrue. He was forced to leave by the executive. It took 5,000 men to guard him. We needed those men elsewhere. Moreover, it was considered that he would be more useful over here."

"It is perfect nonsense to say he is worth millions. At most he may be worth a million, which he made from the purchase and sale of lands, just as any other man might. But much money has been intrusted to him for state purposes. That money he spends in the manner which is indicated to him, and as intended by the Boer executive."

"Mr. Kruger may have lost some weight with a certain number of people of the extreme section. But, remember this—it is important—Mr. Kruger is the only man today who could if he liked bring the war to an end. He could finish it tomorrow if he wished. When peace comes it will be made by the people appointed to make it. Mr. Kruger and the extraordinary commission sent over by the Boers—Messrs. Wolmarans, Vessels and Fischer. They have full power to act."

"And the Boer forces today?"

"I estimate them to number from 10,000 to 12,000," concluded Mr. Erasmus.

#### BOERS ARE FLEMED.

#### Mr. Chamberlain Explains Why War

#### Will Continue.

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